

Spain

I. Spanish Life in Town & Country

By Hamilton Fyfe

Author and Traveller

IN Spain there are several distinct races. The Gallegos of Galicia are unlike the Andalusians; the Castilian is quite a different type from the native of Catalonia. Yet in one thing all Spaniards are the same. They all have good manners, and they expect good manners from you.

There is in Spain a real equality and fraternity, a feeling for the dignity of the individual man, whether he be prince or beggar, employer or employed, which tends to put all upon a more nearly even level than can be found in some other lands which pride themselves upon their higher civilization.

It is said sometimes in derogation that the good manners of the Spaniards are surface politeness, and that the "equality" on which they insist in form is no more than a tradition lingering on among a people who live in the past. I do not think that opinion would be supported by anyone who has travelled much in Spain.

There is much more behind Spanish courtesy than superficial observers notice. The people of all classes will go out of their way to help a stranger,

and I have very rarely induced a Spaniard who had done me a service to take anything for his trouble. I remember losing my way once, coming down from the Guadarrama Mountains towards Madrid, and being guided for some distance by a young peasant. When I said that I should regard it as an additional favour if he would allow me to offer him some little reward, he smiled and said he had been amply rewarded for the small amount of trouble he had taken by the pleasure of my conversation. This was flattery so gross, since I spoke Spanish badly, that I laughed back at him. But he was not to be moved.

That experience I have often had repeated.

The French writer Stendhal once said of the Spaniards that they "knew deeply the great truths," and the English traveller George Borrow wrote of them: "I will say that in their social intercourse no people in the world exhibit a juster feeling of what is due to the dignity of human nature, or better understanding of the behaviour which it behoves a man to adopt towards his fellow-beings." That pleasantness



MARKET QUEEN IN OLD MADRID

Every year the market people of Madrid elect one of themselves as Queen of the Markets. A beautiful mantilla is presented by the city to each newly-elected queen



WHERE A LITTLE LOCAL GOSSIP SELDOM COMES AMISS

Best clothes are gay clothes throughout Spain, and a well-to-do farmer and his lass make a brave show when arrayed for a ceremonial visit. Local colour riots in this sunny corner of Murcia where a bearded friar enjoys his coffee and dessert and entertains a couple of prosperous villagers who have brought him a rabbit for his larder

of intercourse is one of the features which make travel in Spain agreeable. Another is the remoteness of so many parts of the country from what is artificial in modern civilization. There are regions where the cultivation of the soil is effected with implements of the kind that were used when Julius Caesar conquered the Spaniards and put them in the way of becoming Roman citizens.

The ploughs belong to the era of Virgil's "Georgics." The farm-carts are of archaic build. In autumn the threshing of the corn is done in a manner which must have prevailed since Phoenician

days. On the floor of the barn the grain lies three or four feet deep. Mules pull at a circular platform made to revolve, and having on its underside jagged teeth. When these teeth have done their work the grain is tossed in the air so as to separate the chaff from the wheat.

Customs in the country districts are often in keeping with the simplicity of the agriculture. In village streets the women can be seen arranging each other's hair. It is only taken down once or twice a week, and they sleep with their heads on a most uncomfortable-looking wooden pillow, with a

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hollow in it for their necks to rest, so that their coiffures may not be disturbed. Or mothers will be rubbing oil or fat into the heads of children so as to form a hard cake over the skull, and, as they say, to strengthen the growth of hair. In the early morning there is a great washing of small boys and girls at the public fountain. At village fairs the girls go from stall to stall offering their hair for sale; when the price suits off it comes.

On the hillsides and in the deep, bare valleys the shepherds and goatherds live as nearly as possible the life of man in the pastoral stage of history. They will bake you a bread cake on a griddle, and give you wine from a skin. Sometimes they bring down a bird with an ancient fowling-piece, and make a savoury stew. If you notice their dress, you will very likely see that they are clad entirely in leather. Leather cap with fur on the inside, a shirt of soft leather fastened with leather laces in

place of buttons, a tough leather jerkin and breeches, and leather sandals.

Their dogs are sometimes dangerous, as the dogs in Spain are apt to be, seeing they are kept for that purpose, but the herds themselves are mostly ready enough to make friends with a stranger who is "simpatico," and appreciate highly a few cigarettes if you have the kind they smoke. The finest brands are wasted upon them, but produce the mild, sweet tobacco of the Spanish masses wrapped in thick chocolate-coloured cigarette paper and they overwhelm you with gratitude.

Another sight which one comes across carries one straight back to the medieval Spain of Don Quijote (please pronounce Kee-hoe-tay. "Quixote" is a barbarism). This is the cleansing of cloth, fresh from the loom, of the grease which clings in it. The pieces of stuff are thrown into clay-pits where men tread them well with bare feet until they are plastered with the clay. Then they are



MURCIA'S ANCIENT METHODS IN THE MOST ANCIENT HUMAN ART

Bread is baked in Murcia by methods virtually identical with those employed by the Moors in the eighth century and even with those practised in Rome a thousand years earlier. A large dome-shaped oven is built in the open air, with a vaulted opening through which the oven is charged and the batch inserted and withdrawn on a long wooden shovel or peel



STOUT PICADORES WITH THEIR LANCES AND PADDED LEGS

In "la corrida de Toros," the first blood of the victim is drawn by the lance of a picadore whose mount, as often as not, is the initial victim. While in Portugal (see pages 4184-4187) the bull-fighter mounts a horse of the best breed, in Spain his sorry mount usually has the appearance of being half dead with fright when it enters the bull-ring



THE MATADOR, GORGEOUS IN COLOURED SATIN AND GOLD

When the picadores with their lances, and banderilleros with their darts have played their part, there steps forward, alone, the pride of the bull-ring, the matador or espada. With scarlet cloth in left hand and sword in the right, risking his skill against the onrushes of the now infuriated beast, he finally despatches it by a dexterous thrust of his weapon between its shoulders

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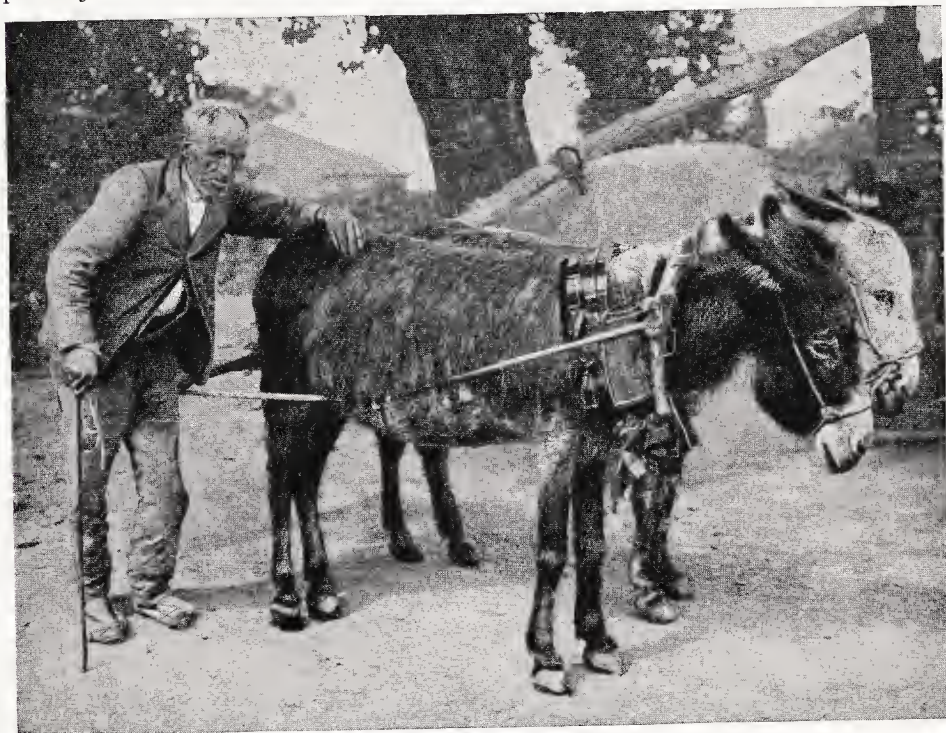
laid out in the sun to dry, and off comes the clay, bringing the grease with it. After that the cloth is put into long troughs called "batañes," and pounded so as to get it quite clean.

All this seems very backward to an English visitor, and, indeed, the verdict of English people about the Spaniards is generally pretty much what Lord Salisbury said when he spoke of them as "a dying race." But there is another side to the shield. Here is what an Englishman wrote not many years ago: "Is it Spain that is decaying or is it Great Britain? Surely the nation which makes money its idol and derives no inconsiderable part of its national revenue from the sale of strong and poisonous liquors, must be classed in a lower category than that people which is sensible enough to take life gently and to enjoy each day wisely and temperately." This point of view, provocative

of wholesome thought, leaves too much out of account. It overlooks the poverty which prevents large numbers of Spaniards from living "wisely and temperately"; the heavy taxes which the peasant slaves, year in, year out, have to pay; and in certain parts, Andalusia for example, the extortions of rich, absentee landlords.

Here is a cry of protest from a Spanish small farmer in Galicia: "We live from hand to mouth. All we earn by our hard work is swallowed up by taxes. We cannot even buy bread for our children. We are kept down by the burdensome and unjust taxation, and there is nothing to encourage us either to work or hope." Exaggerated, no doubt, but with a painfully true substance behind the cry.

Usury, again, weighs heavily upon the Spanish peasant proprietor who gets into debt. The people do work



PATIENT PERSISTENCE IN LIFE'S DAILY ROUND

Dim-eyed, and tottering with age and ailments, this farmer of the province of Murcia still superintends much of the labour expended on his small holding. The question of irrigation is a vital one in most parts of Spain, but many of the rural population have succeeded in overcoming the difficulties and by dint of artificial watering are able to produce fine crops from very unpromising soil



A MOMENT'S RESPIRE IN THE LABOURING DAY

Murcia is one of the most especially Moorish places in Spain, and owing to its long stagnation was said to be the only place Adam would recognize if he returned to earth. Modern industry is removing that reproach, but very ancient methods still survive in the adjoining country, such as wooden ploughs and brushwood harrows drawn by large-eyed oxen, their collars hung with jangling bells

hard. Spain is not a country of idlers. Nowhere do cultivators spend longer hours at their toil. Scarcely anywhere are wages so scanty. Three shillings a day for labour from earliest light until nightfall; that is not unusual even now.

Small wonder that the peasants' cottages have next to no furniture in them. Come into one. It looks like a shed, you think. Well, the lower part is a shed where the pigs and poultry, perhaps a cow and a horse, are kept. Up a stairway is the human dwelling. The smell, as you can imagine, is, until you get used to it, scarcely bearable. The room in which the family live is very often black and shiny with smoke.

The fireplace is in the middle, a rough construction of mud and stones. There is a way for the smoke to get out, but it often declines to take that way. There are cooking pots of clay, stone platters and bowls, perhaps a metal chocolate pot. In a "cupboard-room" there is a bed. That may be all.

Yet, for all his hard work and for all his poverty, the Spaniard is not bitter or savagely discontented. Is it the sun which prevents him from brooding over his grievances? I have often thought the golden light and warmth in which Spain is wrapped most days in the year must have something to do with it. But they are a tired people, tired, I

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mean, of struggle with authority. They have found that political changes make very little difference to their lives. Anything which they are not obliged to do to-day they are quite ready to put off until to-morrow. Too much has been written about their preference for *Mañana* (to-morrow), but one has to get used to it.

On my first visit to Spain I came up against it very soon. I stayed a



ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH

Except on rare occasions the mantilla is never worn in the street, but during the Holy Week this charming headdress of black silk lace is part of the regulation costume

night at San Sebastian, the fashionable seaside place close to the frontier. Next day I said I wanted a carriage to take me to the station for an early afternoon train. Very good, the hotel omnibus would be going; I must be ready at a quarter-past two. I waited, ready, until half-past two. Then I made some inquiry. No hurry, I was told; the omnibus would come. I hung about another quarter of an hour. Still no sign of any vehicle.

I began to make the usual British disturbance. The hotel people smiled and shrugged their shoulders. What did it matter, they seemed to ask, whether

I caught one train or another? I thought it mattered a great deal. But I did not catch my early afternoon express. When the omnibus at last drew up at the railway-station it had gone.

"No matter," said the conductor, "there is another train later on."

That is the Spanish temperament. They do not value time as the English do; they are not so set upon carrying out their plans. I am not sure that they may not be the wiser. After all, hurrying seldom gets one more quickly to one's destination, and the importance of saving time can easily be exaggerated. The only act which I have seen performed regularly in a hurry in Spain is eating lunch or dinner in a railway restaurant.

Nowadays the fast long-distance trains have restaurant-cars, but on cross-country journeys the habit still obtains (it was formerly universal) of stopping trains for twenty minutes at midday and in the evening, having a meal all ready in the station buffet, and thus letting the passengers take in sustenance (and indigestion) at a very moderate cost. Several courses are always served, beginning with hot soup, which the wise ones leave to the end, and including at least two dishes of meat, with a salad and a sweet. The rate at which all this is disposed of is alarming. It showed me that Spaniards can do things quickly when they feel inclined.

The food in the station restaurants is, as a rule, excellent. Spanish cooking generally is both appetising and wholesome. For some people it is too rich; others denounce it for its use of garlic. But when one is hungry, few dishes are more welcome than a savoury Spanish stew, an "*olla podrida*" or a "*puchero*," or a pie such as they make in and around Valencia of varied and nourishing ingredients, including chicken and snails. In the middle of the day the well-to-do Spaniard eats largely. He will begin with soup, then a stew of vegetables will appear, next mutton or beef; garbanzos (chick-peas), a universal dish,

IN SUNNY SPAIN

Land of Old Romance



Scarlet blossoms and white lace mantilla draped over hair and shoulders display to advantage the southern beauty of the Andalusian

Photo, Photochrom Co.



All Spanish women own a manto de Manila, a silk shawl richly embroidered, but worn only at fiestas or on other special occasions

Photo, Photochrom Co.



The beauties of Spain seem centred in Granada, where gypsy girls with blue-black hair dance divinely—for a consideration

Photo, Neville Hardy



*A cloaked figure, a girl's form, iron bars between, dreamy whisperings
of guitar and soft laughter complete a summer nocturne of Seville*

Photo, Lehnert & Landrock



Oratory is a gift seldom lacking in the Spaniard, but there are moments when he finds silence infinitely more eloquent than words

Photo, Lehnert & Landrock



Clashing castanets and twanging guitars accompany the rhythmic dances of the light-hearted, lithe-limbed young gypsy girls of Granada

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



While her companion plays the guitar the young girl lightly claps her hands; most Spanish dancers favour this form of accompaniment

Photo, Photochrom Co.



Sunny humour is a very natural thing in Sunny Spain, and bright eyes and enchanting smiles are the prerogative of the señorita

Photo, Lehnert & Landrock

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may come next, then chicken, and a very oily salad, fruit, and good Spanish wine and coffee, not so good, to drink.

That sounds a great deal, but when you have breakfasted off a small cup of chocolate and a sweet cake, you are hungry by midday, and the evening meal is usually light, so there is nothing much else to look forward to. This evening meal the Spaniard generally takes at home. In the towns he is apt to eat his principal meal at a restaurant or a club. To his home he very seldom invites guests. That is not entirely true of the cosmopolitan Spaniards who form the diplomatic and political society of Madrid. But these are the exceptions. It is not easy, therefore, to become well acquainted with Spanish women, unless they have broken through tradition and decided to live in the modern French or English way.

One of their own writers has called the Spanish woman a "tame savage." That seems to support the common notion that Carmen is typical of the race. The delusion is widely spread that Spanish women dress in gay costumes, smoke cigarettes, carry fans, wear mantillas, are fierce and passionate and uncomfortably jealous. So it happens that many persons of romantic imagination are disappointed when they see the Spanish woman habitually dressed in black, modest, and with the sense of sex less developed in her than in the women of other countries.

If they had the opportunity to study her, they would find her very interesting. To start with, she is gifted

with a subtle charm. It is hardly beauty in the English sense, though the Italian Professor Mantegazza has declared, after long investigation, that the British and the Spanish women are the most beautiful of all. He would say, no doubt, that beauty expresses itself not less in carriage and walk and in attitude when sitting than in features or complexion or hair. And if the Spanish woman's hair is not in itself beautiful, one can admire entirely the way in which it is piled high on her well-shaped head, with a rose or a carnation fixed in it. If her features and complexion are not striking, her charm of expression is compensation. You very seldom see a discontented



REGULATION DRESS OF RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

Spanish women have many costumes which are worn only on special occasions, and this remarkable attire, peculiar to the province of Salamanca, is to be seen almost exclusively at Candlemas when the above headdress is likewise the prescribed fashion



UNDER THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE AT A HUMBLE DOOR

Education is seriously hampered in Spain by a shortage of teachers, and only something like one in twenty of the population attends school. Determined efforts are being made to remedy so grave a national evil, but meantime many of the children have little better schooling than that suggested by this photograph of a peasant woman in Murcia giving some grown girls a reading lesson

looking girl or woman in Spain. In the Spanish home the wife, or it may be the mother-in-law, lays down the household laws and the man takes second place. This has been traced to the ancient custom of matriarchy or government by women, which is said to have prevailed in Spain. In the Middle Ages there was certainly more freedom for women in this country than in its neighbours. Women were more nearly on an equality with men. Sons sometimes took their mother's names instead of their father's.

Nowadays the equality idea has faded. It may have been due in part, though this seems out of keeping with the

Moslem treatment of women elsewhere, to the large-mindedness of the Moors in educating their women thoroughly and holding them in honour. After the Moors had gone it persisted for a long time, but gradually lost its power. Catholicism weakened it, and modern Liberalism appears to have killed it. A woman in the last century was obliged to disguise herself as a man in order to attend university classes. The universities have been for many years open to both sexes, but in general Spanish women are less emancipated than most others from the traditions and disabilities forced upon women by men. They still, however, keep up their

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authority in the home, while the bond between mothers and sons is close and very tender. In many houses the mother remains supreme even after the son's marriage, and many sons remain at home under their mother's influence until they are well on in years. So long as their fathers live, they are treated as dependents. It is only when they inherit the family property that they learn responsibility and to take a line of their own. This helps to account for the lack of initiative in Spain.

It is not a rich country so far as the soil generally is concerned, though there are regions in the south and along the Mediterranean which bring forth grain and fruits and vegetables in profusion. But Spain has many resources which might be profitably developed for the benefit of her people. In Galicia vines grow well, but there is no wine-making industry. Beets grow well, but there are no sugar factories

on a large scale. Sardines are so plentiful that they are used as manure for the fields. Salmon trout abound and are given away. Neither is canned. Cod could be caught in great quantity, yet even this part of the country imports from Norway the dried cod which is eaten everywhere in Spain on fast-days.

In recent years the railways have been pushed farther, and the minerals in which certain regions are rich have been attacked more energetically. The water-power in the north is being used to drive mills. Irrigation is being extended with the result of making waste land prolific. The export of wine, not only of the sherry and malaga still drunk by a great many old-fashioned people in England, but of red and white wines of a lighter character, has been speeded up. Olives and oranges have been produced and sent abroad in slightly larger quantities. But a great deal more could be done. For the



BEAUTY IN EARTHEN POTS AND COMMON THINGS

In many a peasant home in Murcia there are articles in common use that are entirely charming examples of native art and honest craftsmanship. The earthenware plates and jugs are mainly blue, with patterns in darker blue or black, Moorish influence being evident in the designs. Water is precious in Murcia and is stored in huge jars, usually kept on a dais of blue-and-black tiles



PRETTY PEASANT GIRL OF MURCIA IN FÊTE-DAY COSTUME

Murcia, a Moorish city, beautifully situated at the base of the Montaña de Fuensanta, has an interesting though a humble population, many of whom are engaged in the silk industry, including the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the manufacture of many silken articles. Religion is a very real thing to the people of Murcia, and their church festivals and holy days are scrupulously observed



GATHERING MULBERRY LEAVES FOR SILKWORMS IN MURCIA

Sericulture was introduced into Murcia by the Moors in the eighth century, and the silk industry is still a staple one in the capital. Large numbers of the white mulberry tree, whose leaves provide the best food for silkworms, are cultivated around the town. This variety, native of China, was established in Europe in the twelfth century and thrives especially well in the Mediterranean region.



TRIPPING A PAS DE DEUX IN SEVILLE

Dancing is a living art in Spain, and in Seville especially is practised to perfection by the Andalusian whose gestures and undulations can express almost every human emotion

Photo, Kadel & Herbert

laek of enterprise many blame the Government. But the politieians are far too busy feathering their own nests and preparing for eleetions and planning how to turn or keep their opponents out of office, to draw up or encourage schemes for inereasing the country's prosperity.

A story is told in Spain—I have generally had it repeated gleefully to me whenever I have talked about Spanish politics with casual acquaintances in trains or elubs or newspaper offices—about the petition which a certain Spanish king made to the Queen of Heaven. He asked for sunshine, and it was granted. He asked for beautiful women and courteous men. That also

passed. Then he suggested as the next gift good government. "No, no," said the Queen of Heaven, "I cannot grant you that, for if to all the other advantages of your country were added the boon of good government, we should have Heaven empty. All the angels would go and live in Spain."

That is how the Spaniards talk about their political system. Yet they do not stir themselves up to alter it, so presumably its evils do not press very hardly upon them. They are, in the towns at any rate, eager about political "mitins," as they call them, and ready to listen at any length to speeches.

I recall a huge gathering in the bull-ring of Madrid one Sunday morning. It had to be in the morning, for in the afternoon there was to be the usual bull-fight. It began at ten o'clock,

by which hour the place was full. The speaker wanted to make a bid for office. It was easy to detect in his speech frequent truckling to the Clerieals who bulked largely among his supporters. There were many priests in the bull-ring. They had come from all parts of Spain, and had brought groups of their parishioners with them. Whenever the speaker said anything against France or England the priests stood up and gave their followers the word to elap their hands vigorously. When the orator said that by traditions of culture and literature Spain was closer to France than to Germany, the priests seowled and their obedient sheep sat motionless. The speech was characteristic of

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Spanish politics. It enunciated no principles. It postulated no beliefs. What the speaker aimed at was to secure as much support as possible by saying things which would please all the groups represented at the meeting. He did not even give the impression of being sincere. Certainly he found it hard to make his voice heard by all the ten thousand people who listened to him, and that may have caused his

manner to seem artificial and his phrases lacking in warmth of conviction.

But the record of almost all Spanish politicians is the same. Their efforts are always directed to getting into office and, having got there, to staying there. When they feel that the country is sick and tired of them, they arrange to retire in favour of the other side, knowing that their turn will come round again in due course. For the Spaniard's



FRUIT TRADING IN A PROVINCIAL CORNER OF SEVILLE

The market places of Spain are attractive and interesting chiefly because of the variegated costumes of the peasantry and the diversity of goods offered for sale. The fruit markets of Seville especially present a delightful medley of colour, for the richness of the soil of the south is responsible for an abundance of luscious fruit, beautiful specimens of which are procurable throughout the province.

Photo, Underwood Press Service



ROMANTIC IF INCONVENIENT METHOD OF COURTSHIP

All the lower windows of Andalusian houses are securely barred, but this formidable grille is not without its romantic aspect and the preliminary steps in Andalusian courtship are usually conducted through its iron bars. Window-sill trysting still holds good in the Andalusia of to-day, and a scene such as the above is common to almost every town and to almost every street

Photo, Brown & Dawson



BEGUILING A QUIET HOUR WITH MUSIC AND MEDITATION

An undeniable etiquette hedges in the Spanish woman, be she of the aristocracy or a simple working girl, and it is said that the women of high degree of Spain are kept in more seclusion than those of any other European country. The guitar—Spain's national musical instrument—is popular in all circles and an admirable accompaniment to the melodious syllables of the Castilian tongue

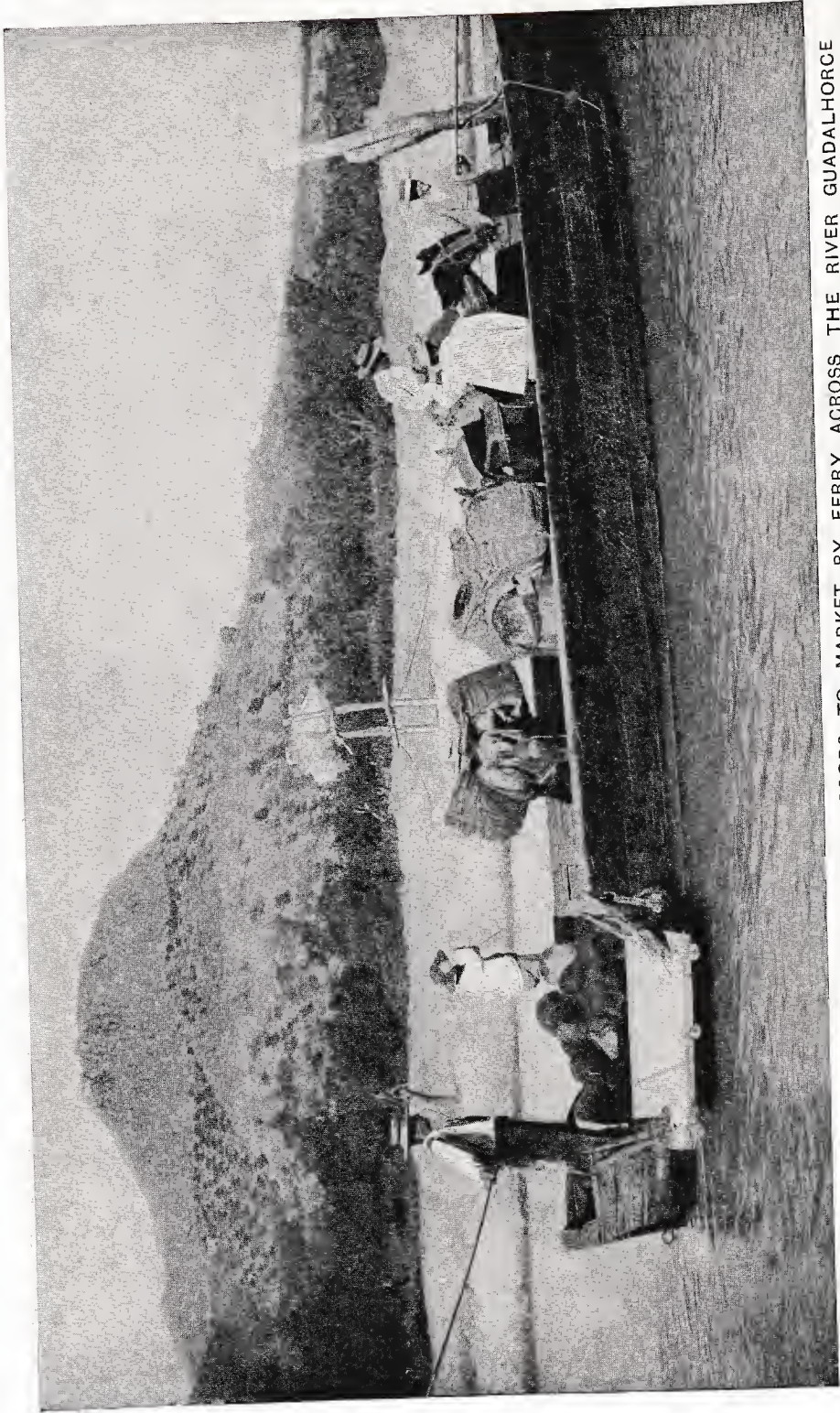


LIGHT REFRESHMENT IN A COBBLED COURTYARD OF SOUTHERN SPAIN
Fruit abounds in the neighbourhood of Alora, where vineyards, olive plantations, and some of the finest orange and lemon groves in the world are to be found, and figures conspicuously in the diet of all classes. After working hours these natives of Alora find it no displeasing occupation to engage in friendly converse, regaling themselves the while with olives and other succulent fruits



WRAPPING ORANGES FOR EXPORT TO ENGLAND AT A FRUIT DEPOT OF ALORA

The orange is grown extensively in many parts of Spain, especially in the southern provinces, where the fruit trade is an important one, for the demand for Spanish fruits in the foreign markets is rapidly increasing. Alora is a centre of the orange trade for the province of Málaga. Women are largely employed in the packing process, and, after carefully assorting the fruit, which varies in size and quality, they wrap each orange up in a piece of tissue paper, usually stamped with the exporter's name, and place it in the specially-prepared packing-cases



COUNTRY PEOPLE OF MALAGA TAKING THEIR GOODS TO MARKET BY FERRY ACROSS THE RIVER GUADALHORCE
Mules are the chief pack-animals of these peasants, and market-day sees long lines of them winding down the hilly slopes and along the rugged bridle-paths, bearing large panniers heaped with marketable wares. When a river is reached and no bridge available, a ferry-boat will convey master and mule with their varied appurtenances to the opposite bank. The River Guadalhorce flows through very beautiful scenery, including richly-cultivated valleys and wild mountain passes, and its waters are led off in numberless small channels to irrigate the local fruit and vegetable gardens



BONNIE BASQUE BABIES OF THE MOUNTAINOUS NORTH

When entering Spain at the bend of the Bay of Biscay, near the western extremity of the Pyrenees, one discovers a delightful country, diversified by low wooded hills, rich in a luxuriance of fern and heather, of oak and ash. In this pleasant land dwell the Basques, a vigorous, healthy race, of which two sturdy young representatives are here seen on the threshold of their cottage home



RUGGED FEATURES FROM BISCAY

Entering Spain from France the traveller comes, on passing the Pyrenées, to the coast province of Biscay or Viscaya, a district un-Spanish in people and landscape. This peasant has more Basque than Spanish blood in his veins

interest in politics does not make him really desirous of seeing changes carried out. There is an immense amount of intriguing and of wirepulling and of electioneering, but there is very little genuine reforming energy outside Catalonia, where the people are altogether different in character from the Castilians and Andalusians. There is not among the latter much belief in any future for Spain brighter than the present. They do not want to bestir themselves. It may be that in the past they have had too much fighting. They were reckoned a people by nature warlike. Now, as they showed during the Great War,

they have learned the benefits of peace, and their aim is to keep them.

Long before the Great War this wish was expressed. At the club in Ciudad Real, where so many retired officers are to be found, an old colonel of Engineers many years ago spoke thus to a pair of foreigners, "Do not rob us of our quiet. We ask you for nothing. Leave us with the best thing in the world which we now possess. What is the best thing in the world? It is peace." So long as their Government keeps them out of war the Spaniards, however much they may abuse it, show no inclination to try any other.

The Church is often blamed along with the Government for the absence of a more vigorous intellectual industrial and commercial life in Spain. The priests have beyond doubt a powerful influence over the mass of the people, and that influence is used to the advantage

of the Papal System, which implies hostility, open or veiled, to progressive ideas. The clergy are not, as a rule, men of much education or superior moral worth. Yet they have in many an out-of-the-way parish a hold upon their parishioners which saves the district from relapsing into barbarism.

In the towns the Church has lost a good deal of its grip upon the minds and imaginations of the people. A workman in Alicante, watching a procession of priests, spoke of them with tolerant contempt. They were not a bad lot. They even tried to move with the times as far as they could.

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"But now we are going to have Trade Union schools," he added, "and be independent of them and all other religious nonsense."

That is the hope of the intellectuals as well as of the workmen who have drunk at the fount of the New Spirit. One of Spain's foremost writers, who is not personally hostile to Roman Catholicism, has described the religiosity of the Spanish race as "part of our legend." "We are no longer a religious people, even in observance," he asserted. It may be found difficult to square this statement with the survival of religious observances such as the Passion Week processions in Seville. But I think it can be squared all the same.

The King of Spain is still styled "his most Catholic Majesty," and if all these religious observances were the outcome of sincere belief, the Spaniards would certainly be the most Catholic people.

But my Easter experiences in Seville left me with the impression that it was custom and tradition which kept up the processions of the Confraternities, and that faith had very little to do with them. These Confraternities or brotherhoods date back almost to the Middle Ages. Each is connected with some church, and each carries with it on high platforms which are raised to the level of men's shoulders an image or a group of images from its particular church. In its origin the observance is said to have been a penance imposed by the clergy hundreds of years ago, the penitents being obliged to walk barefooted and in sackcloth through the city from their churches to the cathedral.

The processionists wear the costume which we associate with the Inquisition, monkish robes of black, white, or purple, with tall, conical hoods high above their heads and covering their faces. Only their eyes are visible through tiny eyelet



PEASANTS OF BISCAY IN THE TAP-ROOM OF AN INN

Descendants of an ancient Mediterranean people, the Basques still retain many of their racial characteristics. Certain primitive practices exist among them until this day and in their ceremonial dances traces of early animism are found. Their language is said to bear some relation to that of the palaeolithic peoples and to be older than any of our Indo-European tongues



FRESH MILK WHILE YOU WAIT IN A BYWAY OF ANDALUSIA

Spain is a thirsty country and the Spaniards are a thirsty people; yet they are singularly abstemious where alcoholic drinking is concerned. Water is scarce in many parts, especially during the summer months, when it has its market value. Milk is another precious liquid, but goats' milk may be bought without much difficulty, for the goatherd periodically parades his flock through the town

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls



SUNLIT CORNER OF A COURTYARD IN ROCK-BOUND RONDA

Ronda is a city set on a hill of rock with precipitous sides and accessible only from the west. From its position on this lofty hill the old city looks down on the fertile valley some 600 feet beneath, fringed by rugged mountains. Doorways and windows of Moorish mouldings, carved portals, and graceful arches are among the town's fascinating bits of ancient architecture

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

SPAIN & THE SPANIARDS



MATURED BY HARDSHIP AND TOIL

Though diverse in many main characteristics the men of north and south Spain share some fine qualities; even among the lowest peasantry are found generous and law-abiding natures, intense loyalty to king and creed, and remarkable patience in misfortune

Photo, R. Gorbald

holes. They assemble towards midnight. As I went out to take up my place in the crowd before the doors of the Church of San Lorenzo, I saw numbers of them flitting about. The streets were fuller of people than I had ever seen them in daytime. Wine-shops and cafés were open, and kept open all night. They were doing a brisk trade. So were the tobacco sellers.

In the square outside the church there was a dense crowd waiting for two o'clock, the hour at which the most famous of all the images, "Jesus of Great Power," is brought out. There

was no sense of solemnity in the demeanour of the people. They chattered and joked. At two o'clock the lights were extinguished and the crowd began to catcall for the procession to appear. In a few minutes the heavy doors swung slowly back and the "penitents," each carrying a lighted candle, came streaming through.

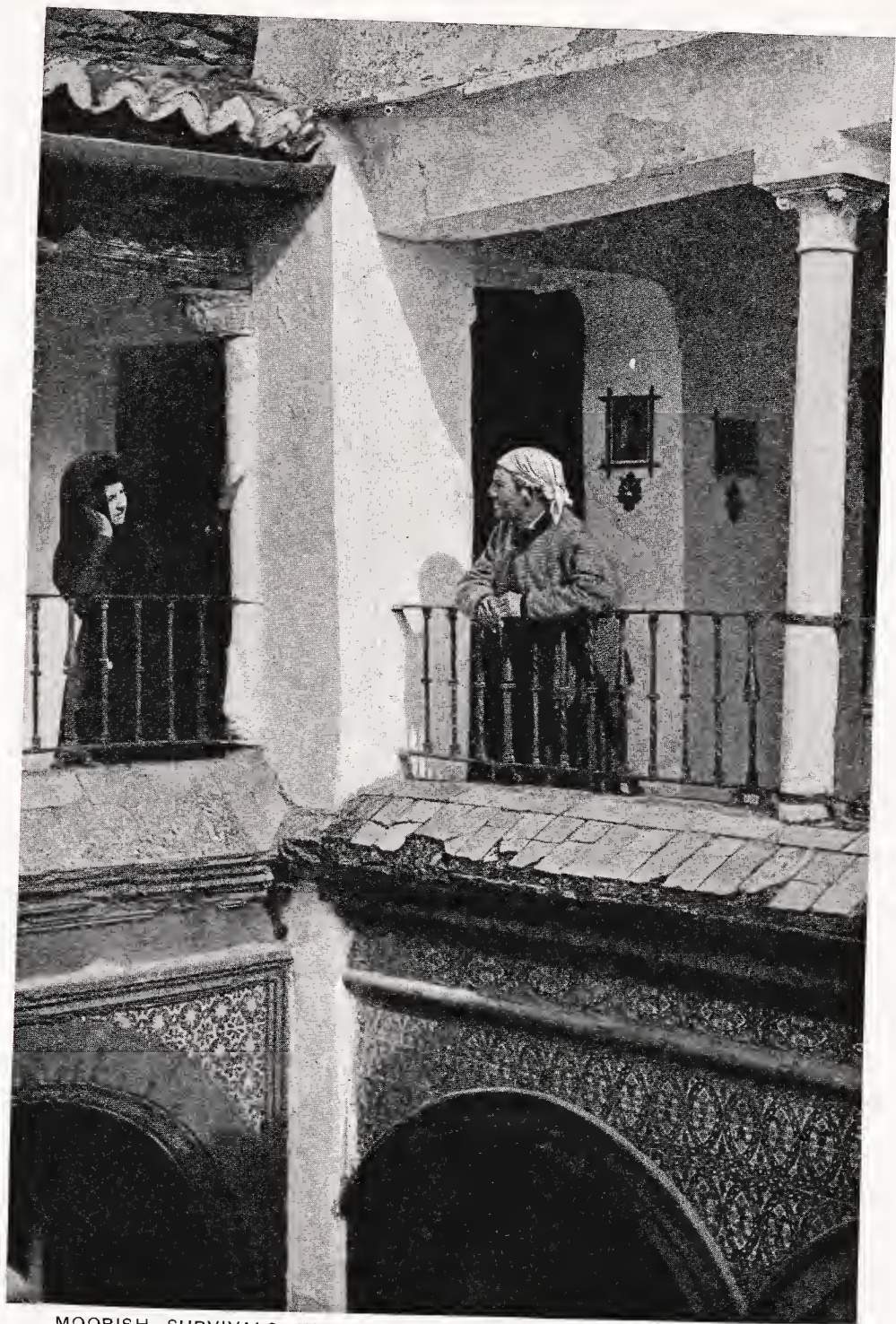
Above the heads of the crowd I could see only their pointed hoods and the yellow patches which their tall candles made against the darkness. But when the platform came forth it could be seen by all. Then for a moment silence fell upon the people. Women bowed their heads before the image of the Saviour bent beneath the burden of the Cross. All hats were taken off. But the silence was quickly torn by a strident voice, singing a hymn in praise of the Christ.

The melody was unmistakably Moorish, a florid yet monotonous Arab chant. It is the custom to "welcome"

the images with these traditional airs. Professional singers are engaged to perform them at certain points along the route. At others they are sung by unknown singers in the crowd.

The singing relieved the tension. Talk and laughter began again. The crowd broke up and a great many of us made for the big square, where stands are put up and seats sold at high prices. All the processions pass through here, beginning at about three o'clock and not finishing until six or so.

Here, again, the whole thing was treated as a show, and for the first hour



MOORISH SURVIVALS IN THE COURTYARD OF A HOUSE IN RONDA

In the southern coast province of Malaga, on the railway from Bobadilla to Algeciras, stands Ronda. The Moors built it on either side of the gorge of the Guadalevin river and many traces of the founders can be seen in the houses to-day. In essentials the structure and ornament of this patio or court differ little from the Moorish house seen in page 357i

Photo, Horace W. Nicholls

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or two a very diverting show it was. The famous images of the Virgin were magnificent in robes of gold brocade with jewels all over them. Diamonds glittered on their necks and stomachers. Rings adorned their fingers. Bracelets hung on their wrists. All these jewels had been given in gratitude for prayers answered. Their value must have run into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

That was the night between Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. On Good Friday evening I sat another five hours to watch more processions, "Cofradias" as they are called, pass by. All the seats in the square were full. The mayor and town councillors lounged in a box, not paying much attention, smoking endless cigarettes. The daylight faded as the cloaked and hooded figures moved interminably on. The moon lent Seville's famous tower, the

Giralda, a fairy, far-off loveliness. But it was still a show.

The clergy keep a hold upon the mass of the nation. They do this mainly by using the power of women. Men find it pays them better to have the good word, and not the bad word of the priests. But there is not the old fervour of faith which once distinguished Spain. "The people find it hard to believe in anything," a Spanish acquaintance told me, "we do not even believe in ourselves."

Certainly there has been a complete change since the age of the Inquisition. Voices are raised now and again for the re-establishment of a clerical court to try and to punish those who will not conform to the doctrine and the observances of the Church. But these cause only pitying smiles. Some who have tried to understand the Spanish character have been inclined to think,



TOWARDS THE END OF AN EVENING'S SERENADE IN OLD SEVILLE
When the dazzling sun disappears behind the horizon the city of Seville comes to life. Gardens, almost deserted during the heat of the day, are thronged with people, and there is not a seat vacant under the palms and orange trees. Along the streets cloaked figures with guitars make soft music in the moonlight—friendly greetings which not infrequently end in lovers' meetings

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as they saw how firm the hold which bull-fighting still has upon the mass of the people, that it might be possible to revive the most hideous cruelties of the Inquisition.

Those who form this judgement consider the Spanish nature to be cruel. That it is hard and indifferent to pain cannot be gainsaid. That it is inclined to formality is notorious. Spain is the country of the most rigid ceremonial in social affairs. Allied to that is the attachment to ritual in religion which has always marked this nation. System and formality appear in every shoot put out by the tree of the national spirit.

Yet side by side with this there are to be noticed a tenderness and a sympathy which seem to be utterly opposed to it. It seems as if the warm humanity of the Spanish character persisted in peeping out, however inhuman may have been the acts committed and the systems set up by potentates and priests. Sometimes in the same individual has been found the most puzzling contradiction between hardness towards the mass of those who were held to be sinners and kindness, so far as it was possible to show it, towards each separate one.

It was an enlightened humanity which gave poor prisoners in Spain the assistance of counsel hundreds of years before this was thought of in Britain. The mixture of resolve to be pitiless and of inability to turn away from the guiding of humane impulse is illustrated by a story told of a poor Spaniard who decided that, as he could live no other way, he must take to highway robbery. He went out on the road, stopped a cart filled with farm produce, and called upon the driver to hand over all the money he had about him. Thirty dollars was the sum produced. "That is all I have," the driver said ruefully.

"I am very sorry," the highwayman told him, "but I have my wife and children to think of. However, I need not take all you have. Here are



GALA DAY IN GRANADA

Spanish girls, more especially in the south, usually dress in black. The wonderful film of the mantilla and the use of colours are kept exclusively for gala days

Photo, E. R. W. Lincoln

twenty-nine dollars back. I will keep one only."

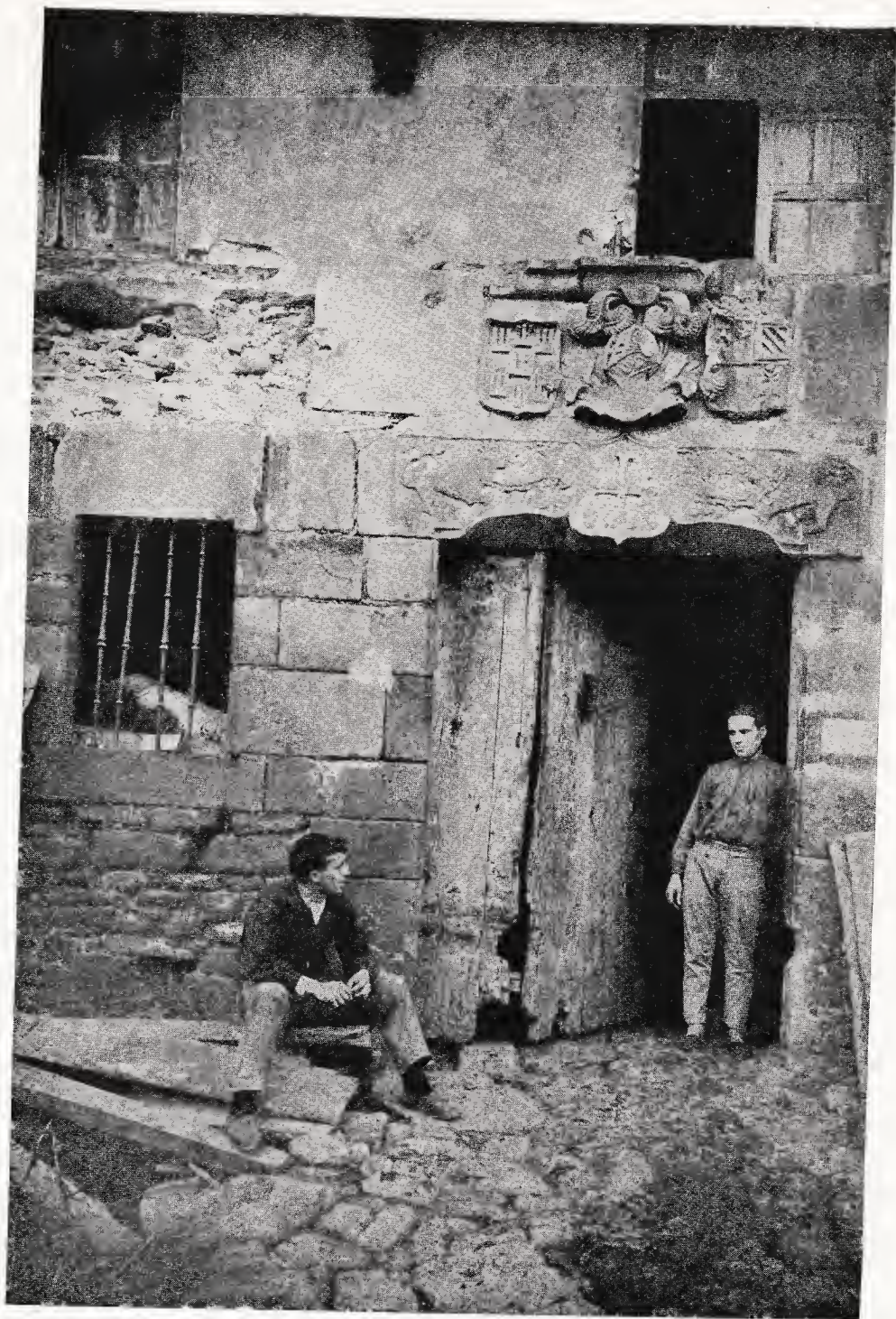
"I thank your honour," said the grateful carter. "Now is there anything among my store of produce that your honour would like to take home to your family?"

"Some rice and beans would make us a meal of which we are so sorely in need," the robber answered. "But I must pay you for them. Here is your dollar again."

When the carter had given out the rice and beans he was smitten with



PEASANT INDUSTRY AND INGENUITY FASHIONING A PAIR OF SANDALS
He is a native of the modern province of Lugo in Galicia, that north and north-western ancient province of Spain which is washed by the waves of the Atlantic and by the Biscay waters. The people of Galicia are chiefly of Celtic origin, and their honesty, sturdiness, and virile temperaments have assisted not a little in the promotion of the spirit of industrial enterprise in Spain



ANTIQUE FARMHOUSE IN THE COUNTRY OF THE BASQUES

They are conversing in a strange tongue unfamiliar to their neighbours the Spaniards, for though in Spain and belonging to Spain their country is scarcely Spanish at all. For long centuries the Basques have been a distinct community inhabiting the western Pyrenees, and despite Moorish, Roman, and Gothic conquest, they have remained faithful to their language, customs, and institutions



POPULAR PLAYERS OF POPULAR MELODIES : DRUM AND FIFE BAND OF SAN SEBASTIAN

No people could be fonder of music than the Spaniards ; they delight in it in all its forms but, undoubtedly, the favourite form of Spanish popular music is that of the guitar, an instrument known but little out of Spain. But though the guitar may be found in nearly every home throughout the land, and guitarists—men and women—are in constant evidence, there are many other musical instruments which enjoy high favour ; and this fife and drum band of San Sebastian in the province of Guipuzcoa attracts large numbers of musical devotees

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sympathy, and he asked the other to accept five dollars as a gift. "Take them for luck, then," he pleaded, when the robber refused the gift, and so the matter was arranged.

I have not come across anything like that in the folk-lore or the anecdotes of any other nation. It hits off the Spanish character with a nice exactitude as well as with humour.

Some of the contradictions in this character may be due to the mixture of Arab blood in the race. Those marvellously clever Moorish invaders of Spain left much behind them. The Alhambra on its glorious Granada hilltop, the mosque at Córdoba, long since turned into a Catholic cathedral, the system of irrigation which is still in use to-day, these and many less evident signs show what a permanent mark was made upon Spain by that episode of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Bad government, the government of kings and ministers and soldiers who sought their own enrichment and their own glory, and gave no thought to improving the conditions under which the people lived, this and the supremacy of the priesthood wiped out nearly all that the Moors had done for the country. Only in recent years has a strong wind of reform been stirring the dry bones of Spanish politics.

Among a small progressive class there are signs of a rebirth of the old Spanish energy which conquered half the world. The change in Madrid, as the city is now, from its gloomy shabbiness of the



WELL-DESERVED REFRESHMENT DURING WORK

The water-seller is a familiar figure in most Spanish towns; in the country the peasantry cater for themselves, and a similar water-cart, with crudely-fashioned hood, may be seen in almost every field during the torrid days of summer.

early years of the century is a symbol of the new spirit. It used to be mean, dirty, undistinguished. Now it is a worthy capital. Whole new quarters have sprung up, airy and attractive. Dilapidated buildings have given place to blocks of shops, offices, and flats. Tree-bordered boulevards make the city gay and green.

The celebrated Prado, which, when I saw it first, disappointed me sorely, is now one of the pleasantest strolling-spots I know. It has a good driving road on either side. The broad walks

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down the centre are divided by flowerbeds, evergreens, and palms; they are shaded by avenues of trees. The Puerta del Sol (Gate of the Sun), which is the principal square of Madrid, has also been improved, though not so much as to rob it of its character. Crowded at all hours of the day and night, for the Spaniard goes very late to bed, it is at once the capital's gossip centre and

enlightenment must be carried among the mass of the people.

It has been the law since 1857 in Spain that all boys must be educated, but it has never been properly enforced. The only part of the country where the Spaniard seems to be anxious to march with the times is Catalonia.

This province, lying along the Mediterranean at the top of Spain's eastern



IN THE PRECINCTS OF THE OLD CATHEDRAL AT SALAMANCA

The two cathedrals of the ancient city of Salamanca stand side by side; the smaller and older building, founded by Bishop Geronimo, was erected largely in the twelfth century, but the first Mass was said there in 1100. Though devoid of the over-ornate decoration which distinguishes the more modern church, the old cathedral possesses a rare beauty and dignity all its own

open-air business exchange and idlers' promenade.

Another sign of change is the new liking for open-air exercise among the Spanish young men of the towns. The men have become smarter, well set up, athletic in build. Many of the university students might be American boys. It is rare now to see the bristly cheeks, slovenly dress, and listless manner once common among Spaniards. To this the example of their active, sportsmanlike king must have contributed. But before there can begin a national regeneration,

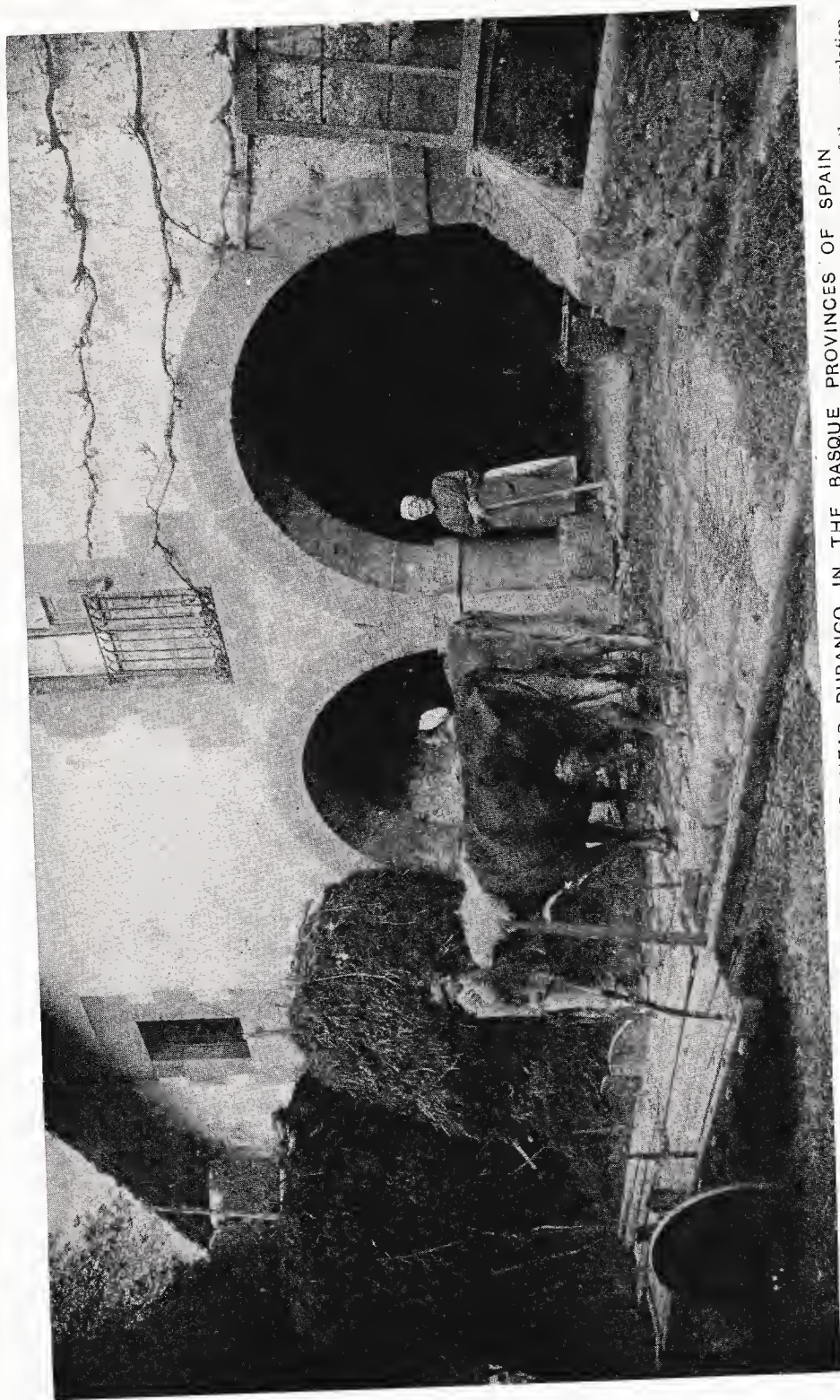
coast, is the most fertile and energetic and prosperous region in the whole peninsula. It is also the most discontented. Catalonians have been turbulent and rebelliously inclined ever since they were united to Aragon in the twelfth century. They have always resented being yoked with and being ruled over by Castilians, proud and indolent and unskilled in the delicate art of government.

As you travel north-east to Barcelona from Madrid, the journey is for the greater part of the way through stony



YOUNG BASQUE REAPER AMID THE SLOPES OF THE PYRENEES

Nearly nine-tenths of the Basques of North Spain are agriculturists and devoted to the soil, though many intrepid seamen have been numbered among them. Crops of various kinds are grown, mostly on small holdings. The standard of education is high in the Basque provinces, which enjoy a certain measure of home rule and are said to be some of the most progressive districts in Spain



COUNTRY LIFE ON A SMALL HOLDING NEAR DURANGO IN THE BASQUE PROVINCES OF SPAIN

The Basques inhabiting the provinces of Biscay or Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava in the north, differ both in race and in language from the rest of the population of Spain. They call themselves *Escualdunac*, holders of the *Eskuara* speech; more than half of the vocabulary is borrowed and in the remainder there is traceable some affinity with Berber, thus supporting the theory that the earliest Basque-speaking people were of Mediterranean race. The Basques are capable agriculturists, and those who have emigrated to America have shown themselves very successful colonists

steppes, across dusty yellow plains, among ranges of sinister, rocky hills. From time to time you pass a mud-coloured village or small town, all one colour, the same colour as the country, a yellowy, brownish grey. Wherever there is water, there are trees gladdening the eye with their leafage, and giving grateful shade to the lean sheep which elsewhere have to stand together in clumps, getting what shelter they can against sun and wind from one another. But these green oases are few and far between. The general character of the landscape is arid. After you have travelled for half a day you seem to have spent half your life in the train.

At each station there is a break in the monotony. Sun-dried peasants are gathered on the platform, their heads wrapped in gaudy kerchiefs, over which they wear broad-brimmed black hats of measureless antiquity. Their legs are cased in leather knee-breeches and their bodies enveloped in voluminous black cloaks. Save for the gleam of their black beady eyes you might take them for mummies, so brown and deeply-furrowed are their faces, so motionless their pose. Impish boys and girls offer the passengers glasses of water, sweets, fruit, live tortoises, fish, or any local speciality. The station-master and the engine-driver exchange views on politics. Then, with an effort, the train gets under way again.

Presently the aspect of the country alters. Instead of deserts you begin to



STURDY STUFF OF THE SPANISH PEASantry

He has led a sober, healthy life, dedicated to agriculture and cattle-breeding in the highlands of Guipuzcoa, and now that its prime has come and gone he still retains much of the vigour and freshness of his youthful days

see cultivated fields. Bare hills give place to woods and vineyards. The slopes are terraced and made to yield their increase of grape or olive. Forests of cork-trees enliven the landscape. Stone-pines stand sentinel, dark and dramatic. Groves of evergreen oaks refresh the traveller's wearied gaze.

As the coast is approached there begins tropical vegetation. The palm waves green hands of welcome. The feathery bamboo quivers in the hot air.

You notice also that the type of inhabitant has changed, has become more sturdy and sinewy. Great workers the Catalonians are—their land shows



HURDANO WOMEN WHO LIVE AMONG THE MOUNTAIN RANGES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE OF CÁCERES
 These women belong to the Hurdanos, a people numbering some 4,000 persons, who inhabit the wild region lying amid the mountain fastnesses of Cáceres. They are left severely alone by their neighbours, the Spaniards and the Portuguese, and are regarded as the least intelligent people in the peninsula. Many members of the tribe are very depraved and degenerate, and, according to various accounts, dwell in a state of squalor and savagery, huddled together in cave-like hovels, contented to lead a semi-bestial existence, depending for sustenance on their ill-fed livestock, wild fruits and roots, and on charity received outside their region



WORKERS IN THE RIPE FIELDS OF A TREELESS COUNTRYSIDE

On the great plains of Castile almost anything could be grown if the secrets of agriculture known to the Moors of yesterday were possessed by the Spaniards of to-day; for it was the Moors who made fertile these arid stretches and initiated the Spaniards into the mysteries of irrigation, and even now where the land is watered and tended nature is not backward in bestowing rich reward

it; and great talkers, too. Jolly, vivid people. As you walk about the fine streets of Barcelona, up and down the Rambla, the long promenade which runs through the city, with its tall trees and its delicious flower market, you see proofs enough that the Catalonians are an enterprising, business-like race. They are sufficiently business-like to have made their city a pleasant place to live in as well as a commercial and an industrial hive.

The impressions one brings away from Barcelona are not of gloom, and chimneys filling the air with filth, and narrow, squalid streets, but of limitless

avenues, a bracing, clear atmosphere, dignified buildings, a full and busy, but in no sense a sordid, life. In the evening, when the street cars are filled with home-going workmen, an amusing note of contrast will be struck by a goatherd driving his flock through the bustling streets and milking the nannies at the doors of his customers. Then up at the back of the city are exquisite glimpses of luxuriant hills where nestle villages well worth a climb.

Southern Spain is the more languorous and romantic. Seville in spring is exquisite. Hot, white sunshine, roses and carnations scenting the warm air,



CASTILIAN INDUSTRY IN THE SHADE OF THE VINE

It is in the Castiles, the core of the kingdom, that the true Spain is to be found, and the Castilian speech ranks as its standard language. Here, even in the remote districts where the inhabitants are forced to lead a life of strict frugality, hospitality and courtesy are not lacking, and some of the finest qualities and most attractive characteristics of the Spanish nation are manifest



REAPER FROM ONE OF THE SCATTERED CORNFIELDS OF CASTILE

To one travelling the vast plateau of Castile, cornfields appear as a welcome sight suggestive of life and therefore of water. For the most part the horizon encloses succeeding undulations of tawny soil disintegrated by the sun and strewn with rocks. But near the villages cultivation persists, for beneath the friable surface is good loam that retains the nourishment from the scanty rainfall



FARM BUILDING IN A NOTABLE GROVE OF GIANT DATE PALMS AT ELCHE IN THE PROVINCE OF ALICANTE.

The magnificent palm forest of Elche contains more than 115,000 trees and is a Moorish heritage. The enterprising Moors, so skilled in all that pertained to irrigation, are said to have directed the water to this spot from a distance of nearly three miles that they might create an oasis in the centre of the barren district which was, and is, little more than a desert. Some of these trees, which reach a height of seventy to eighty feet, produce large crops of dates, and supply many of the palm-leaves bought extensively throughout the country by the pious at religious festivals.



SHOWY COSTUME IN VOGUE AMONG THE SPANISH PEASANTRY

Embroidery heightens the attractiveness of the costumes of both men and women in Spain, and the short, braided jacket, a favourite style of the Spaniard, is seen in many parts of the country. The white shirt of these young peasants, who live in a district where four provinces, Salamanca, Zamora, Valladolid, and Avila, almost touch, is gathered round the neck and fastened with a button

orange-trees aglow with their golden lanterns, almond and double cherry-blossom, geranium and wistaria covering the houses with pink and mauve delight. Peep into the patios of the houses and you see flowers in every one. On the stalls at the street corners lie heaps of big, fragrant violets and scented stocks.

Granada, with the restrained beauty of its Moorish Alhambra on the hilltop, and its glorious views spreading out to the snowy sierra and the tinkle of

water ever in one's ear, is an ineffaceable memory. Córdoba's ancient streets and marvellous Arab mosque call one back with insistent charm. Sunny Valencia and green Alicante, proud Segovia and mysterious Burgos and shining Cadiz, all contribute to the fascination.

But I think that the mind returns most often to Barcelona. The other cities of Spain radiate the glamour of the past. Barcelona is so actually, so vibrantly, alive.



WHERE NATURE MAKES EVEN WASHTUB DRUDGERY GRACIOUS: WOMEN OF ELCHE WASHING THEIR LINEN

Luxuriant tropical vegetation, with coolness and freshness due to many running streams, make Elche a paradise for artists. It is in the province of Alicante on the Mediterranean, about thirteen miles south-west of the town of Alicante, and is strikingly Moorish in the appearance of both its architecture and its people. The women do most of their laundry work in the streams, presenting many a charming picture as they kneel by the swift-flowing water under the shade of lovely palms scouring their linen on flat square slabs, and using water vessels of classical design

Spain

II. Two Thousand Years of Eventful History

By Edward Wright

Writer of "The Story of French Expansion Overseas"

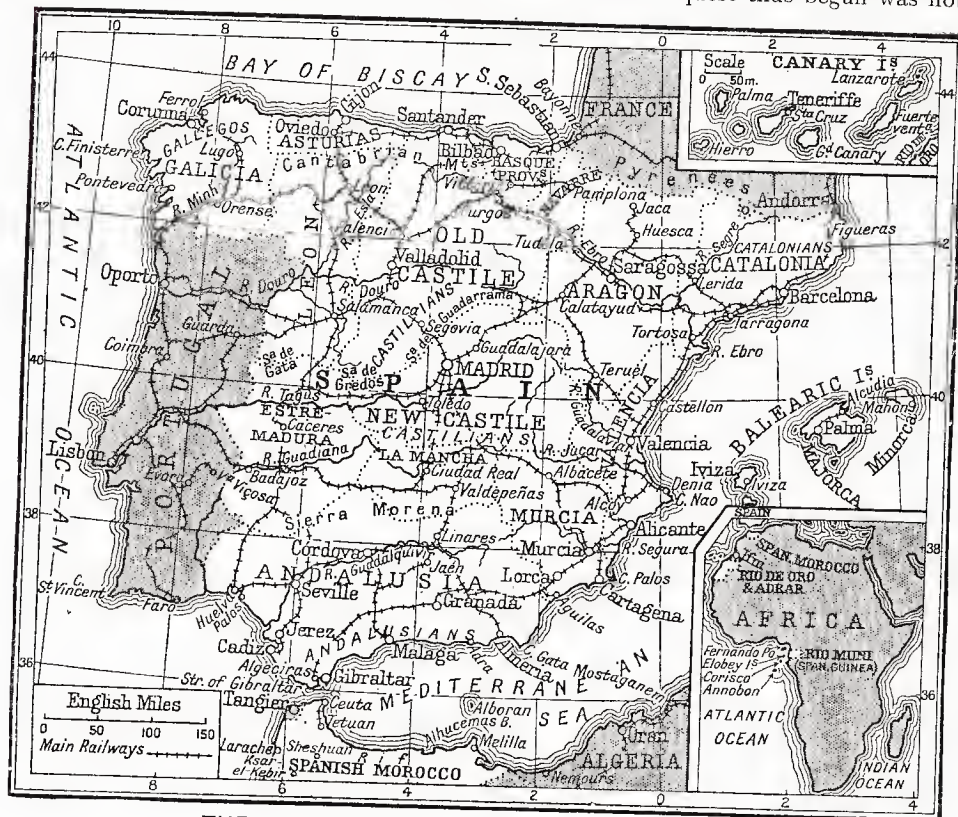
THE huge, bleak tableland which forms about five-sevenths of the total area of Spain was once well-wooded, moist, and fruitful. Its fertile fields served as a Roman granary. For centuries, however, the Castilian plateau has been included in a drought belt running on either side of the Mediterranean through Persia and Central Asia to the dry lands of the United States. This Castilian barrier, while it has affected the character of the people compelled by it to a hard struggle for existence, helped to save Western Europe from becoming part of Islam, whose crusading followers, after their conquest of the country, gradually fell back to the warm valleys of Andalusia.

In prehistoric times, of which cave paintings, weapons and other implements, pottery, tombs, skulls, still undeciphered inscriptions, and certain forms of speech are the sole remains,

Spain is believed to have been peopled by tribes belonging to a race, called the Iberian, that spread over Aquitania as well as Spain, occupied the Canary Islands, part of North Africa, Corsica, and even penetrated to Britain. To the Iberians in Spain succeeded, about 500 B.C., the Celts, who, entering by way of the Pyrenees, mingled with the Iberians and are known as Celtiberians, or Celtiberi. Of this mixed race the Basques are regarded as the surviving representatives.

In the third century B.C. the peninsula was invaded by the Carthaginians, who founded Cartagena (Carthago Nova), and whose ancestors, the Phoenicians, had established a trading port at Cadiz (Gades) between eight hundred and nine hundred years earlier.

In the year 205 B.C., the Carthaginians were expelled by Roman legionaries, and the Roman conquest thus begun was not



THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN AND ITS PEOPLES

SPAIN: HISTORICAL SKETCH



SPLENDID CEREMONIAL COSTUME

The province of Salamanca has an incredible variety of fête-day costumes, each vying with the other in beauty of style, richness of embroidery, and vividness of colouring

completed until A.D. 19. Thenceforward, for some four centuries, Spain formed one of the richest and most influential parts of the Roman Empire. Rome made an indelible impression on the manners, customs, religion, language, and place-names of Spain. Trajan was born at Italica, near Seville, and Spanish-born writers like Seneca, Lucan, Martial, and Quintilian added lustre to the Silver Age of Latin literature.

In A.D. 409 the land was over-run by Vandals, Alans, and Suevi. Rome called to her aid the Visigoths, or West Goths, who since about 250 had occupied the region roughly corresponding to modern Rumania. Thus began the great Visigothic rule, which lasted for some three hundred years, its most notable period being that between the reign of Leovigild (569-586) and that of Roderic, who was defeated and slain by the Moors in 711.

The Moorish conquest of Spain was extraordinarily swift. Within three years the Saracen invaders had settled in the warm southland of Andalusia and had extended their military camps as far north as the Pyrenees. They made themselves masters of all Spain except Galicia and Asturias, and founded the Western Caliphate. Their rule was, on the whole, tolerant, and their influence in art and

literature, science, and philosophy lasting. Before the wide sweep of their armies many of the nobles of the conquered peoples retreated to the Asturian hills or the Pyrenees, there to prepare for the revanche which took so long in its consummation, or made their way to France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, including Ireland. But the poorer classes profited by the impetus the Arabs gave to agriculture.

The story of the reconquest of the country is the great romance of chivalry. The conflict between Crescent and Cross which proceeded as the hardier survivors of the Saracen invasion slowly pushed their way southwards was tempered by a spirit that survived in the peninsula until it became an affectation, and its ridiculous ghost was exorcised by the satire of Cervantes in the second half of the sixteenth century.

It took some five centuries to loosen the hold of the Moors and about two centuries and a half to destroy the remains of their power in Spain. Two great battles mark their decline and fall. Driven into armed union, the Moors inflicted a signal defeat on the Spaniards at Alarcos, July 11, 1195. Almost exactly seventeen years later, on July 12, 1212, on the fateful field of Las Navas de Toloso, in a valley of the Sierra Morena, the Christians having united in their turn, the combined forces of Castile, Navarre, and Aragon routed the army of Mahomed III., killing 100,000 Arab warriors and virtually destroying the Western Caliphate.

Not only is this event important in the history of the Moorish dominion in Spain, it marks the beginning of the dynastic and political union of the country and a distinct weakening of the independent and individual dominance of the nobles.

Riven by racial, tribal, dynastic, and sectarian differences, Spain had grown into a miniature continent of little conflicting nations, a condition of things reflected even in the life of the people to-day.

While descendants of the Iberians, as already indicated, had found refuge in Biscay, survivors of their Celtic conquerors were to be found in the west and south. Defeated Vandals had fled to the tangled heights of Galicia, from which, with Goths who found shelter in Asturias, they had fought southward to Portugal, which became a separate kingdom in 1095.

French invaders of the seventh century made their home in the Catalonian hills. Fragments of Saracen stock are still to be found in Andalusia.

It will thus be seen that, probably because of its highland divisions and fastnesses, few of the races that have occupied the peninsula have been entirely driven out.

SPAIN: HISTORICAL SKETCH

By the middle of the fifteenth century Spain was within measurable distance of becoming mistress of the world. The hitherto independent states had been reduced to four—Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Moorish Granada, the last-named still magnificent as regards its court, but under the suzerainty of Castile.

In 1469 took place the marriage of Ferdinand, son of John II., King of Aragon and Sicily, and Isabella, daughter of John II., King of Castile and Leon. Isabella succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1474 and Ferdinand to that of Aragon in 1479. The greater part of Spain was now united under one monarchy, though the two monarchs both retained special and independent rights of their own.

It was in Castile that the old Gothic monarchy first revived. Castile absorbed Leon, Biscay, Asturias, Galicia, Estramadura, Murcia, and Andalusia, and extended its sway from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. The history of the Basque provinces of Alava, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa offer remarkable points of interest for the ethnologist and the student of political and social life.

Golden Age of Ferdinand and Isabella

The virility and independence of the Basques, who form to-day almost the whole of the population of Guipuzcoa, secured to them a political freedom that lasted until the third decade of the nineteenth century, a freedom that included the right to make independent treaties with foreign powers.

Aragon had linked itself with Catalonia in the twelfth century and conquered Valencia in the thirteenth. With the aid of the Catalanian navy, it disputed successfully with the fleets of Pisa and Genoa the control of the Mediterranean and conquered Sicily, Sardinia, and the Balearic Islands. As early as the fourteenth century a Catalanian commander who declined to attack a force not exceeding his own by more than one vessel was liable to capital punishment.

Isabella died in 1504, Ferdinand in 1516, and their successor, Charles of Ghent (better known as the Emperor Charles V.), abdicated in 1556 and died in 1558. The years 1479-1556 embrace the great period of Spanish history. In 1492 Granada was captured and the banners of Castile and Aragon flew proudly above the magnificent fortress-palace of the Alhambra, this recovery of Christian Spain balancing the fall of Constantinople to the Turks.

In the same year, under the patronage of Isabella, Columbus started on his momentous first voyage across the Atlantic, queen and navigator being inspired by the

idea of reaching the rich Indies by a westward route and with the profits derived from the trade so opened up converting the Orient to Christianity.

Ferdinand refused at first to take any part or interest in the adventure. He preferred that Portugal should exhaust her substance in Africa and the East while Spain held her own best forces in reserve to conquer Europe.

Spanish Expansion Under Charles V.

He married his only son to the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, and doubled this thread of dynastic intrigue by wedding his elder daughter Joanna to that emperor's only son Philip, heir to all the great possessions of the Hapsburgs. Another daughter was made queen of Portugal, while the younger, Catherine, was married first to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and after his death to Henry VIII.

After Isabella's death, when he succeeded as regent to the throne of Castile, Ferdinand's astuteness degenerated into cunning. Isabella, though sharing with her husband responsibility for the Inquisition, the expulsion of the Jews, and the breach of covenant with the defeated Moors, was, despite her bigotry, a noble-minded woman, whose death was the occasion of general and deep-seated mourning.

Under their gifted grandson, Charles of Ghent, Spain became mistress of the New World, conquering Mexico in 1519-21, and Peru and Chile in 1531-41. At Pavia, in 1525, they broke the chivalry of France and took the French king (Francis I.) prisoner. They trampled in glory through Germany, threatened the Turk on land, smashed the naval power of the Ottomans, and took Tunis. But great as was the genius of Charles and formidable as was his famous infantry, he found Europe too strong for him, and, broken in health and ambition, retired in 1556 to a monastery, where he spent the two remaining years of his life.

Decay of the Hapsburg Dynasty

To his brother Ferdinand he left his imperial rights over Germany. To his son Philip II. he gave Spain and the possessions of Spain in Europe and America, with a good chance of the virtual kingship of England.

Philip II. (1556-98), stupefied by pride in his material power, inflexible in error, and a megalomaniac palliating the grossest ambitions by cruel bigotry, frittered his great inheritance, which included the Netherlands, Sicily, and much of Italy, the southern part of North America, and South America, except Portuguese Brazil. Beaten on land by the Dutch, broken at

SPAIN: HISTORICAL SKETCH

sea by the English, outplayed in intrigue by the French, he left Spain depleted of riches and pompously decadent.

The process of national decay quickened under the last kings of the Hapsburg dynasty, which ended with Charles II. (1665-1700). Spain was still supposed to be receiving fabulous treasure from the mines of Mexico and Peru; but only the untaxed grandees waxed fat; the common people were ground down under the weight of taxation on their food and industry to such an extent that the population dwindled rapidly, the revenues fell into hopeless insufficiency, and the whole country groaned in discontent.

Rule of the French Bourbons

Thoroughly beaten by France, Spain, in 1713, had to accept as ruler the grandson of Louis XIV., after a twelve years' War of Succession, in which Britain, while winning military renown through the victories of Marlborough, suffered political defeat at the hands of the French. Under the French Bourbons, the first of whom was Philip V. (1701-16), Spain lost all her Italian territory, Portugal (which had been annexed in 1580) and the rich Netherlands. She sank into the position of a French vassal, and except under the good administration of Charles III. (1759-88), the people were seething with hatred of their new masters.

When, in 1808, Napoleon seated his brother Joseph Bonaparte upon the Spanish throne, this hatred took the form of a popular rising. The French forces were beaten at Baylen and elsewhere, Joseph Bonaparte had to fly in haste from the country, and a French squadron was captured at Cadiz.

Revolution and Reaction

There followed the great War of Liberation (1808-14), known also as the Peninsular Campaign, which made Wellington famous and resulted in the expulsion of the French and the placing of Ferdinand VII. upon the throne.

The people now looked forward to enjoying the fruits of the constitution of Cadiz, adopted in 1812, a system of free government which restored parliamentary liberties older than those of the English.

Ferdinand, liberated by Napoleon and welcomed back to Madrid in March, 1814, at once abolished all free government, arrested the Liberal leaders, re-established the Inquisition, and re-imposed the old iniquitous taxes. In January, 1820, Ferdinand was made prisoner by a successful revolutionary government; but Bourbon reactionaries in France came to the aid of Bourbon reactionaries in Spain. In April, 1823, a French army of

100,000 troops crossed the Pyrenees, scattered the Spanish national militia, and restored despotic power to Ferdinand, who died in 1833.

Ferdinand married four times, but had children only by his fourth wife, Maria Christina of Naples. His eldest daughter (born in 1830) was proclaimed queen as Isabella II., and Christina ruled as regent (1833-40). Then came the first Carlist War (1834-39) in favour of Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, who was largely supported by the mountaineers of the Basque provinces, and the hillfolk of Upper Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. The Carlists had the better fighting men, but suffered defeat largely through the incapacity of their leaders.

A revised constitution was promulgated in 1837, and in 1843 Isabella was declared of age. During 1843-68, when real power was in the hands of an Irishman, General Leopold O'Donnell, there were wars with Peru, Chile, and Morocco. Following another revolution and the flight of Isabella, a provisional government was set up in 1868-70, under a fighting Liberal from Catalonia, General Prim.

Restoration of the Bourbons

As Spain generally, tired of revolution and military despotism, wanted a constitutional monarch, several of the great Powers contended for the opportunity of placing their candidates on the throne. The Prussian advocacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern and the French opposition to it was one of the factors in bringing about the Franco-Prussian War.

Eventually, General Prim conducted to the throne Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who, proclaimed as Amadeo I., entered his capital on January 2, 1871. An able man, intrigued against by the nobles, he abdicated in disgust on February 11, 1873.

By the summer of 1873, a second Don Carlos, grandson of the first, was fighting in the north at the head of 50,000 men. A republic was formed, the Carlists were beaten back, and the Bourbon dynasty was once more restored, the son of Isabella II. ascending the throne as Alphonso XII. and reigning from 1874-85.

The young monarch, who was studying at Sandhurst in England, when called to Madrid, proved a good, gallant, prudent man, and, by reconciling the better kind of reactionaries with the more moderate of progressives, directed his care-worn, suffering subjects along the difficult path to social peace. When he died, on November 25, 1885, Spain possessed, in principle, if not in effect, a limited monarchy and parliamentary government.

His son, Alphonso XIII., was born on May 17, 1886, and his Hapsburg mother,

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Queen Christina, acted as regent until 1902. She kept the country free from civil war, but could not escape misfortune. In 1895, the Cubans, who had been promised self-government, rose to secure it. So furious were the Spanish reprisals, however, that when, in 1897, autonomy was offered to the islanders, they refused it, and continuing the struggle, now for independence, were in 1898 joined by the forces of the U.S.A.

One Spanish squadron was sunk at Manila, and the main fleet was trapped at Santiago, in Cuba, the town being enveloped on the landward side by an American army corps and blockaded on the other by a powerful American fleet. Once more Spain vanished as a naval

power, and had to part with the last remnants of her possessions in the West and the East—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

Free from the burden of colonies she was unable to develop, the mother country began to grow stronger, though more by economic progress of the people than by political development.

When Alphonso XIII. came of age and established a British connexion by marrying Princess Victoria of Battenberg, the attempt on their lives and the courage they displayed won for them a popular esteem which has never wavered. During the Great War, while king and people were strongly on the side of the Allies, Spain, as a whole, declared neutrality.

SPAIN: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Occupies greater part of Iberian peninsula and is bounded north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees mountains, which latter divide Spain from France; west by Portugal and the Atlantic; south and east by the Mediterranean. Pyrenees form barriers between extreme end of great European plain and the meseta or Spanish tableland which has an average altitude of about 2,500 feet. In the south-east the Sierra Nevada mountains form an almost unbroken chain from Cape de la Nao to Cadiz, while the Cantabrian range backs the north coast. Principal rivers are the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana whose mouths are in Portugal, and the Minho and the Ebro. The meseta has more continuous sunshine than any other part of Europe. In the inland regions considerable variations from freezing point to 100° F. are not unusual in a year. Many rivers become nearly dry towards the end of summer. Total area of country exclusive of Canary and Balearic Islands about 190,050 square miles, with an estimated population of about 20,000,000.

Government and Constitution

Spain is a constitutional monarchy. The Crown has executive power while legislative authority is shared by the King and the Cortes or Parliament. This consists of a Senate and a Congress. Senators are divided into three classes: those who hold rank in their own right; life senators nominated by the sovereign; and those elected by the corporations of State or communal and provincial states, the universities and the church. Numbers of first two classes of senators are not to exceed 180. Third class has same number. Congress consists of deputies and has a proportional representation basis of one deputy for every 50,000 of population, and is elected for five years. Voting compulsory for men over 25.

Defence

Compulsory military service in force for one year in a depot, eight years in active army and nine years in reserves. Country is divided into eight military districts under Captains-General; six of these provide two divisions, the remainder one. For constabulary purposes there is a Guardia Civil, while military police work and Customs protection are furnished by the Carabineros. Both are recruited from army. Spanish troops in Africa are always on war footing. Navy includes battle-ships and cruisers, some of which are obsolete, and there are about 40 destroyers besides submarines and coast defence boats.

Commerce and Industries

Agriculture is main occupation of people; 45 per cent. of the soil is naturally unproductive, 10 per cent. bare rock. Among important crops are wheat, of which over 68,200,000 cwts. were obtained in 1921, barley, rye, and maize. In same year, 3,286,000 acres were under vines from which were extracted over 506,900,000 gallons of wine. Olives, flax, esparto, oranges, and hazel nuts are also grown, and there are activities in connexion with silk culture and cane and beet sugar. There are great numbers of livestock, including more than 20,500,000 sheep. Mineral resources include copper, coal, iron, zinc, quicksilver, lead, sulphur, and silver. Among main manufactures are woollen, cotton, paper, cork and glass. In 1921 imports totalled £50,455,873 and included machinery, cotton, chemicals and timber. Exports for same year included wine, silk, stone, and wool, and were valued at £32,497,615. Standard coin the silver peseta, nominal value 9½d.

Communications

There are over 9,500 miles of railway all privately owned, though most companies have government subventions or guarantees. Roads and highways total about 46,600 miles, while telegraph lines measure some 73,000 miles, and telephone stations number more than 73,400. There are important wireless stations at Aranjuez and Barcelona.

Religion and Education

Religion of National Church and majority of population is Roman Catholic and there are nine metropolitan sees. Under Spanish constitution State is bound to aid clergy and sacred structures. The establishment of religious houses is regulated by government. There is complete religious freedom for all denominations. Country is divided into eleven educational districts of which the universities are the centres. There are over 25,000 public schools supported by the State. Universities are located at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid and Zaragoza. These have each at least two faculties for science, medicine, law, pharmacy and philosophy and letters.

Chief Towns

Madrid, capital (estimated population 751,000), Barcelona (710,000), Valencia (243,500), Seville (205,500), Malaga (150,500), Murcia (141,000), Zaragoza (141,000), Bilbao (113,000), Cadiz (76,500), Alicante (64,000), Coruna (62,000), Badajoz (38,000).



PEASANT WOMEN AT A SPRING IN THE VICINITY OF LAS PALMAS

Notable for their perfect climate and luxuriant vegetation, the Canary Isles attract a large number of foreign visitors. One of the principal health-resorts is Las Palmas, an attractive town situated on the north-east coast of Grand Canary. The volcanic soil of the islands is very rich, and, where natural streams or irrigation obtain, abundant crops of cereals, fruit, and vegetables are produced

Spain

III. Rise & Fall of Spain's Colonial Empire

By W. Francis Aitken

Assistant Editor, "Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopedia"

THE Spanish Empire was the first on which it could be said that the sun never set. From the third to the fifteenth century the mother country was swept by successive waves of invasion. Then, in the second half of the fifteenth century, when the greater part of the country was united under Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, the merest accident gave to this land the key to the New World of the West.

The story of the countries which came under Spanish dominion are told in some detail under the headings of the countries themselves.

For eighteen years the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus, waited wearily for the opportunity to put to the proof his theory of a western passage to the Indies. His own country failing him, from 1470 to 1484 he pleaded his cause in vain at the Portuguese court. Then, sending his brother to Henry VII. of England—who, had not shipwreck delayed the envoy, might have lent his support to the quest—Columbus went to Spain.

Columbus's First Voyage of Discovery

Spain was then in the throes of her final struggle against the Moors, and it was not until 1492, when he was on his way to the French court, that the interest of Isabella was secured, and Columbus was granted his charter.

With three small vessels of indifferent seaworthiness, and scratch crews, he set sail from the little port of Palos on August 3. He had secured his appointment as perpetual and hereditary admiral and viceroy of any territories discovered, and the promise of one-tenth of the resulting profits.

After touching at the Canary Islands, annexed by Spain in 1495, he reached the Bahamas, landing at Watling Island, and having visited Haiti (Hispaniola) and Cuba, returned to Spain in March, 1493, convinced that he had reached the eastern extremity of Asia. It was now that the Pope, Alexander VI., was called upon to divide the territory outside Europe between Spain and Portugal.

Spanish Dominion in the West

On his third voyage Columbus, who died after his fourth voyage in 1506, for the first time reached the mainland of South America.

In 1513 Vasco Nunez de Balboa sighted the Pacific, and in less than fifty years after Columbus first landed in the West Indies the entire continent from Labrador to Patagonia had been visited, and for the most part annexed to the crown of Castile.

In 1519-21 Mexico was conquered by Hernando Cortés; in 1520 Magellan threaded the strait that bears his name, and in the following year reached the Philippines. In 1533-34 the Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro added Peru to the Spanish dominions, while Chile was settled by Valdivia in 1541.

Meanwhile, with the accession of the emperor Charles V., the Netherlands were annexed in 1516. Tunis became Spanish in 1535, and the Philippines were absorbed in 1569. Portugal was added in 1580, to be lost again in 1640. Sicily and much of Italy also came under Spanish rule.

With the accession of Philip II. (1556-98) the sun began to set on the great empire, for the annexation of Portugal was more than balanced by

THE SPANISH COLONIES



PROSPEROUS PEASANTS OF TENERIFFE

The inhabitants of the Canary Islands are chiefly of Spanish descent with traces of the original natives, the Guanches, who are now extinct. Education is backward, but the islanders are by no means unenterprising and have several flourishing home industries

loss of prestige (as in the destruction of the Armada) elsewhere.

The Netherlands declared their independence in 1581, and secured it in 1648; Chile and Colombia severed allegiance in 1818-19, and Peru and Mexico became independent in 1824-25.

At one time, towards the end of the eighteenth century, it seemed as if Spain was destined to be the dominant power in North America. But Louisiana, ceded by France to Spain in 1762, was sold by Napoleon to the U.S.A. in 1803 for sixty millions of francs; Florida passed from her hands in 1819, as did part of Texas, New Mexico, and California in 1848.

When the Cubans rose and were supported by the U.S.A. in 1898 Cuba secured her independence, Porto Rico and the Philippines were acquired by the U.S.A., and in the following year Spain's remaining possessions in the Pacific, the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone Islands, were ceded to Germany. For the Philippines Spain received the sum of £4,000,000.

The Spanish Council of the Indies, founded in 1511, which became the supreme authority in colonial affairs, and was known later as the Colonial Office, closed its doors in January, 1899.

Spain, from whose soil first sprang political liberty, set her face resolutely against local self-government in her oversea possessions.

Columbus himself was inspired with sound ideas of colonisation; he saw the need of permanent settlement. As governor of Haiti he declared that

there should be no permanent grants of land to those who had not cultivated it for three years. He expected all who went out to the new territories to work, and refused to recognize distinctions of rank among them.

But Columbus—referred to as “no Spaniard”—was pushed on one side, and, while the first governors sent out were on the whole good men, the foundations of empire were sacrificed to the reckless pursuit of wealth, which, to the early Spanish adventurers, meant gold, then silver.

Up to the end of the eighteenth century no less than 1,000 millions sterling of gold and silver was exported

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to the mother country from Spanish South America, irrespective of the large quantities spirited through clandestine channels to escape duty. With the grants of land went allotments of Indians to work it (the repartimientos), and when it was found that the Indians were unequal to the demands made upon them, negroes were imported from Africa.

From 1501, when the great commercial inquisition known as the Casa de la Contratación, or board of trade, was instituted, nothing could enter or leave Spain without the supervision of this authority. All civil and religious officials were sent from the homeland; the Inquisition exercised its maleficent sway; the colonists were restricted in their relations with foreign powers, and could import or export nothing except

from and to Spain, a restriction which involved costly reshipments in some Spanish home port. Restrictions were placed also on production.

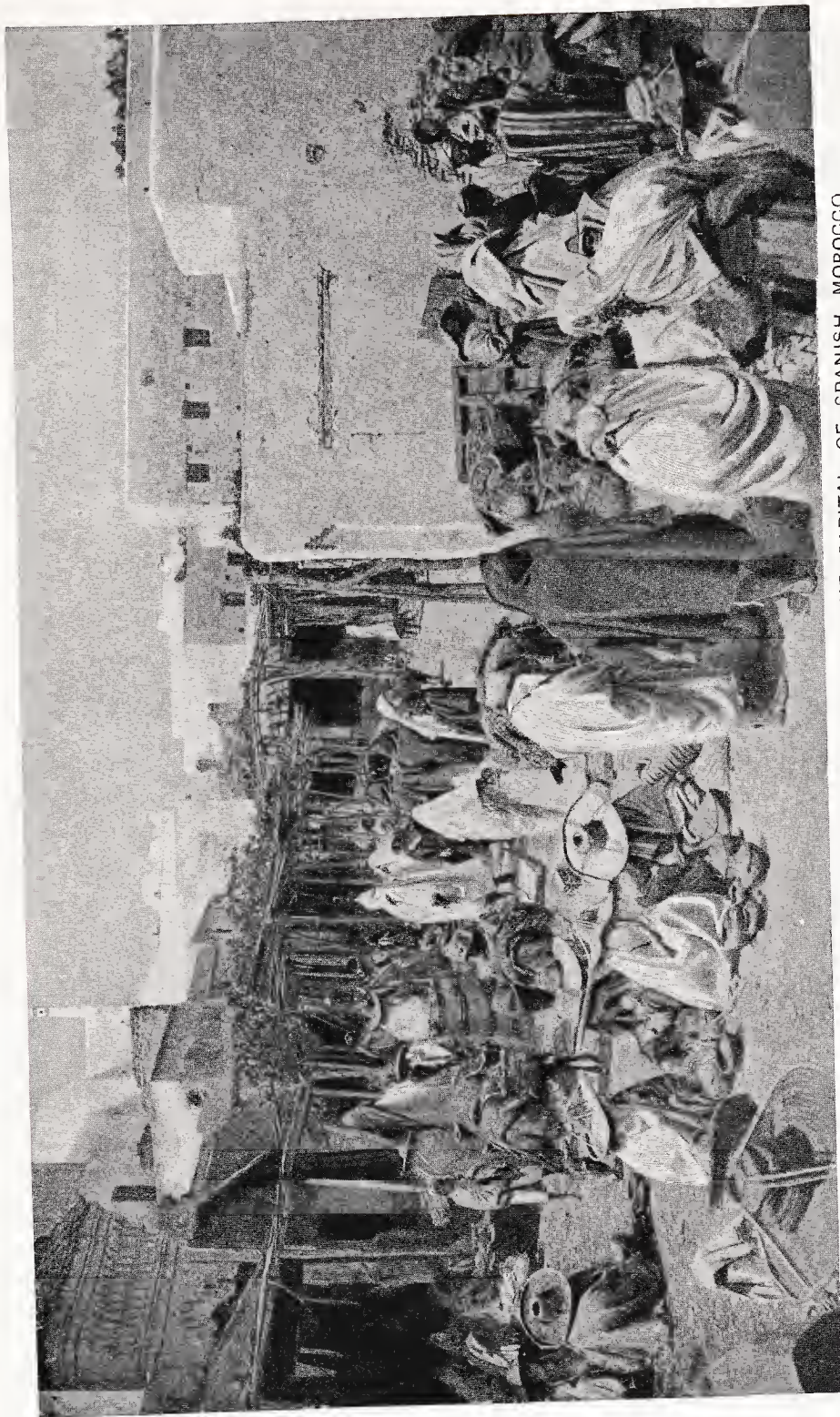
These are some of the reasons why to-day the once vast colonial empire of Spain is confined to a few undeveloped holdings in Africa. The Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, where the aboriginal Guanches have been absorbed, form provinces of the kingdom.

Of Spain's African possessions Rio Muni, or Continental Guinea, is a settlement between the Cameroons and the French Congo. Extending about 125 miles inland, a region characterised by low-lying swamps, forests, treeless plateaux, and isolated mountainous areas, it is inhabited by sub-tribes of the Fan or Fang race in the interior, and by Bengas (almost the only natives who can read



MODERN TROGLODYTES AT HOME IN TENERIFFE

Teneriffe is the largest of the Canary Islands, a volcanically-formed archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean. It has a rich, though rugged, surface, crowned by the volcanic Pico de Teyde, over 12,000 feet high. Some of the poorest inhabitants make their homes in strange cavern-like houses bored in the rock-formation—a genial climate making this primitive mode of living far from unpleasant



NATIVE LIFE IN THE MARKET PLACE AT TETUAN, THE CAPITAL OF SPANISH MOROCCO

The Spanish zone in Morocco extends along the Mediterranean for some 200 miles, with an average breadth of 60 miles. Tetuan, situated about six miles from the Bay of Tetuan, and connected with its port by a short railway, is the headquarters of the Moroccan Khalifa who rules under the control of the Spanish High Commissioner. The town's trade is much in the hands of the Jews, who number about one-third of the population estimated at 30,000. Attractive tilework has been introduced by the Mohammedans, and the manufactures include slippers, flintlocks, and artistic cloths much patronised for wear by Moorish country girls.

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and write), Kumbes, Balengues, Bapukos, and Bujebas along the coastline. The population is estimated at about 101,000, and may be much larger, but the Spanish authorities only exercise effective control over a fringe of seaboard and strips of territory along the navigable rivers, the chief settlement being at Bata, and the seat of government at Santa Isabel, on Fernando Po, part of the two groups of islands comprising Insular Guinea.

Fernando Po, which was ceded to Spain by Portugal in 1778, occupied by the British in 1827-34 during the slave trade suppression, and over which Spain formally declared her ascendancy in 1843, has an area, inclusive of adjacent islands, of rather more than 800 square miles, and a population of about 20,000, mainly Bubis, of Bantu stock, and Portos, descendants of negro slaves, the last-named occupying the coastal districts. Much educational progress has been made, largely as a result of the work of Roman Catholic and Protestant missions, who instruct the natives in handicrafts, and the government has instituted an up-to-date labour bureau.

If its railways were extended and its labour problems solved, Fernando Po should be at least as profitable as Portuguese San Thomé and Príncipe, in the production of cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm-oil, copra, yams, bananas, tobacco, and quinine; while the mainland of Rio Muni is said to be



RIF WARRIOR OF NORTH MOROCCO

Rif or Er-Rif, a mountainous district in North Morocco, falls within the Spanish zone and is very wild and difficult of access. Here are to be found the retreats of the turbulent Berber tribes who have been in constant insurrection against Spain

rich in minerals. Spanish Morocco is divided into two zones, one in the north, between the Mediterranean coast and its hinterland (the Rif and greater part of the Jebala); and the other the south-western enclave on the Atlantic seaboard around the town of Ifni. Much of the country is peopled by wild tribes, and has been only partially explored.

The town of Melilla occupies a rocky promontory situated some fifty miles east of the Bay of Alhucemas; and there are a number of small islands on the Mediterranean coast which are used

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to some extent as penal settlements. Melilla, which has been Spanish since 1597, has a population of about 41,000 ; Tetuan, the capital, occupied in 1913, and opposite Gibraltar, 30,000 ; Larache, 15,000 ; Ksar-el-Kebir (Alcazar), 8,500, including many Jews.

The port and territory of Ifni were ceded to Spain in 1860, but are only nominally occupied. The natives are largely of Berber extraction. There are fisheries in the enclave of Ifni and along the coast between Larache and Tangier. The Rif district has possibilities of mineral and agricultural development.

The Spanish Sahara, which includes Rio de Oro and Adrar, is a district of north-west Africa extending north-east and south-west from the Wad Draa, on the southern frontier of Morocco, to Cape Blanco, on the northern confines of Mauritania, and has an area of about 100,000 square miles, bounded on the west by the sea, and on the other sides

by the French Sahara and Moroccan territory. The Spanish possessions are divided into three zones—the colony of Rio de Oro and Adrar, the protected area, and "occupied territory" of uncertain delimitation. The population, estimated at about 80,000, consists of Moors, Arabs, and Arabised Berbers, more or less crossed with negro blood, and is almost wholly nomadic.

The territory between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanco was declared a Spanish protectorate in 1885.

Rio de Oro is valuable as a curing station for the fishing fleets of the Canary and Balearic Islands, and has some importance from a strategic point of view. But it has no navigable river (the Rio de Oro being an inlet of the sea), it lacks fresh water, has no harbours, no railways, and the nomadic habits of the population militate against development. Its future prosperity would seem to depend upon the growth of the fishing industry.



MOORISH WATER-SELLERS OF TETUAN REPLENISHING THEIR SUPPLIES

Where cleanliness is concerned Tetuan can compare favourably with most Moorish towns ; many of its streets are wide and fairly straight, while several of the aristocratic Moorish families, whose ancestors were expelled from Spain, own pleasant houses, with courts containing fountains and orange trees. The present town dates from the late fifteenth century and was built by Andalusian Moors